

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, September 27, 1844.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,
COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

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|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1st District— | John S. Millson of Norfolk. |
| 2d do. | Thomas Wallace of Petersburg. |
| 3d do. | William O. Goode of Mechanicsburg. |
| 4th do. | Wm. Daniel of Campbell. |
| 5th do. | Archibald Stuart of Patrick. |
| 6th do. | Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle. |
| 7th do. | William Smith of Fauquier. |
| 8th do. | William P. Taylor of Caroline. |
| 9th do. | William H. Beane of Henrico. |
| 10th do. | Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester. |
| 11th do. | Henry Bedinger of Jefferson. |
| 12th do. | Green B. Samuels of Shenandoah. |
| 13th do. | James Hoge of Pulaski. |
| 14th do. | Henry S. Koss of Spotsylvania. |
| 15th do. | Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha. |
| 16th do. | Joseph Johnson of Harrison. |
| 17th do. | William S. Morgan of Marion. |

THE LAST EFFORT OF A DESPERATE PARTY.

The Gold Humbug.

The "Free Press" of this week devotes a column and more to that last, and most contemptible of even Whig humbugs, viz: that British Gold is to be brought to bear against the Whig party in the present contest. The Whigs have had sagacity enough to discern that British influence was being exerted to secure the election of Henry Clay, and they knew that the American people at large would discover the same thing, and hence the necessity of drawing attention from one party and directing it to that of the other.—Does any one doubt the feelings of England in reference to the two parties? The English have every thing to hope from the election of Mr. Clay—and to confirm this, we give an extract from an article copied in the "Free Press" of this week, from the "London Atlas," a Free Trade paper, which does not, in all conscience look much like favoring the pretensions of Mr. Polk, or the Democratic party. This, too, he remembered, appears in the same paper in which the "Gold bribe" is heralded forth. The Atlas says:

"As regards English interests, we look upon the probable election of Mr. Clay with mixed feelings. On the one hand he is certainly by far the most respectable candidate, and the Whig party on the other side of the Atlantic are by far the most intelligent, reasonable, and respectable party. A Democratic President is something like a Paganus O'Connor or Tom Donabon in power, who may at any moment dash through all the laws of nations, involve us in a war for some North-western boundary or Oregon territory, in order to get up a popular clamor and carry in election.

Reputation, also, is a doctrine which finds much more favor among the whole-sale democrats than with the staid and respectable Whig, who has sufficient intelligence to comprehend the maxim that in the long run "honesty is the best policy." Undoubtedly, therefore, with Mr. Clay as President, and the Whig party in the ascendant in Congress, we should feel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations, and must look forward with more confidence to an adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, may at some future period lead to serious embarrassments."

And why should not such base sentiments as these be re-echoed by every press in England?—They well know that the Democratic party have no feeling in common with them—that they are not willing that Oregon and Texas shall be given up to satisfy English rapacity; or that the General Government shall assume the State Debts, to feed the pampered bond-holders of American scrip. The New York Herald, a neutral paper, in speaking of this subject, has the following common-sense remarks:—

"Every one who is not blinded by fear must see that, to the British Government the election of Mr. Clay, and the triumph of a party opposed to the Texas question, would be more desirable than the success of Mr. Polk, and annexation. If the British Government could have their wishes realized in this election, we have no doubt that the great interests of England, from the highest to the lowest, would see a President and Congress elected that would reject the annexation of Texas, and let the Oregon question sleep the sleep of death, than any other party now before the country. Great Britain has a greater interest as a nation in curtailing the dimensions of this great republic, and diminishing the influence of its institutions and its principles, than in any augmentation of importance to the amount of twenty, thirty, or forty millions a year."

But to the British gold story. And what, says the Richmond Enquirer, "is this last of the Moheicans?"—"The gold humbug—or rather the brass humbug—of which we see so much in the 'Republican' of New York, lately bought up itself by the Whig party, and in the Richmond Whig and in the Compiler and in other presses of that ilk! And what is this fearful chimera? Why nothing less than 'British gold at work' among us—tainting the Loco Foco party. Aye, two millions of British gold, employed at New York, to print Free Trade Tracts to overthrow the Tariff, and bring us to the feet of the British manufacturers. Horrible, horrible—and most awful plot against our liberties!"

Yet, let us not be bewitched by our own terrors—but look at the monster seriously. What are the facts of the case—and next what is the extent of the dangers.

First, has this money arrived? Is it coming? Has a single tract been published in New York, or a single dollar yet appropriated in America? One of the New York papers denied the fact some days ago—and what says the "New York Morning News" of Saturday last?

"IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE! GIVEN AND WANTED!—We learn from the Whig press in general, that half a million of dollars of 'British Gold' has arrived in this city for the electrifying benefits of the Democratic party. Well, this certainly is news—especially after the remarks of the London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, how much more 'comparable' our kind and affectionate step-dame across the Atlantic would feel on the election of Clay, than on the success of the pestilent Democratic party. We are afraid, that the agent to whom the money was entrusted for transportation must either have fallen overboard on the way, and have sunk with the weight of the golden load in his pockets, or else must have gone to 'Mexico, or to California.' Any tidings of him will be gratefully received by the Democratic party at

large, as well as by his 'anxious mother,' if indeed she yet knows that he is out."

The money, then, has not yet arrived. So it seems, as far as the New York Morning News is advised. This fact would be one grand extinguisher of this last of the humbugs. Not the two millions, not "half a million," nor one dollar of it! But suppose the money was in New York, what is to become of it? To bribe the people of the United States to surrender their liberties? Why, the highest sum would scarce amount to ninnepence per capita to each of our people. And suppose it was to be used in printing tracts, of which we of the South here certainly have not seen, nor do we want a copy—(Berrien's Free Trade Report is almost sufficient for us!)—how could they operate to the destruction of our rights, or of our interests? Few could read these tracts, and every man would read and judge them for himself. We now read Adam Smith, (as Mr. Giles forcibly said,) and will the Whigs next propose to burn that Book as a heretic? The whole thing is a humbug. If we were to need the agency of British gold at all, we would sooner suspect the large British capitalists of sending funds here to influence our elections, for they have been taught to believe, that Clay's election would bring along with it the establishment of a Mammoth Bank of 50 millions, (in which they might take an interest,) and the assumption of 200 millions of State stock, in which they are so deeply concerned. After all, it may be the old story of the real Thief first raising the hue and cry of Thief! Thief!

The Whigs, (says the Madisonian,) are attempting to party the many well-sustained proofs of the fact, that the British Government is exerting itself to secure Mr. Clay's election, by charging, that British gold has been sent to this country to be expended in the cause of Free Trade. This, they say, is used by the Democratic party. Now, we admit that "British gold" has been sent to this country in abundance, to be expended in the advocacy of the doctrine of Free Trade. But it has been expended on the Whigs and others who oppose the Annexation of Texas. Texas is to be the FREE TRADE State by means of which Great Britain intends to ruin the manufactures and commerce of the United States."

Who are the British Party?—Whilst the Whig press are scattering broadcast over the land the enormities of that last, of all the terrible humbugs, viz: the influence that is to be exerted in the coming contest by "British gold," it may be well enough to refer to a vote taken by Major Davezac, last week, at the meeting at Harpers-Ferry. He requested that all who were in favor of the annexation of Texas, thereby preserving, as well as being able to defend against foreign assault, the honor and glory of the United States, would signify the same by saying "aye." Of course one universal response went up, from every Democrat present. Then he proposed that all who were opposed to Texas, and in favor of England and Lord Ashburton's policy, would signify the same by saying "aye." And, strange to say, we believe that every Whig present elevated his voice to the highest key, to respond to so base and unloyal sentiment. Let us hear nothing from that quarter, charging "loco-focos" with being the "British party."

Discussion at Harpers-Ferry. Messrs. Millson and Bedinger on the part of the Democrats, and Messrs. Stanley, Hunter and Kennedy on the part of the Whigs, had a political discussion at Harpers-Ferry on Thursday night week. We were not present, but our Democratic friends give us some cheering account. Whilst Stanley, turned out to be a "small gun" and Hunter, possibly from the previous labor and fatigue of the day, did not equal his usual efforts, the Democratic champions were just at home, "with a pocket full of rocks." Millson and Bedinger never done themselves more credit—and they nailed to the wall all the arguments put forth by their opponents, and cornered them so close that many of the Whigs who were present were forced to admit, that their advocates were "used up coins."

Mr. Stanley, we are informed, rallied considerably in reference to the Gold humbug, in his speech at Harpers-Ferry on Thursday night week. It is bad enough for Whig editors to be guilty of such silly conduct, and it is certainly still worse for men who have been thought worthy at one period of their life, to have a seat in the National Councils, to be made the dupes of so shallow and barefaced a humbug. Desperate, indeed, must be a cause, when such schemes have to be resorted to in order to sustain its sinking fortune.

Mr. Clay and the Catholics.

Another of the desperate means put in use, in consequence of the declining fortunes of Whigery, is an effort to secure the Catholic vote of the country for Mr. Clay. We were shown at Harpers-Ferry, a few days since, a "Secret Hand-bill," intended for the eye of none but those belonging to the Catholic faith—in which a labored effort is made, to show that Mr. Clay has always been the steadfast friend of Catholic liberty and the rights of the Catholic church. This "hand-bill" also presents Mr. Polk in an antagonistic position, and says, that at one period of his life he was so much a Tariff man, that he was not willing to relinquish the duty on a Bell that had been presented to the Catholic church of St. Louis.

Catholics, warm-hearted, generous Irishmen, is there one of you that can be deceived by this base and paltry subterfuge? Were the Whig party the friends of Catholics, when in defiance of all law, religious rights and equal liberty, they were committing to the flames your sacred and consecrated temples in the city of Philadelphia? Are the leaders of the Whig party, ye sons of the green Emerald Isle, your friends, when Senator Archer at the head, they declare if successful in the present contest, you shall submit to bondage in this free land, for twenty-one long years? Did we suppose you could be cajoled into the support of Henry Clay, and by consequence identified with the Whig party, we would ransack the records and show to you that there is not one principle of identity between you. The Whigs, and the Whig leader, have become exceedingly accommodating of late. They can suit their principles to correspond with all classes and conditions of men—all political and religious divisions—and if need be, can even "entertain a high respect for the Latter-Day Saints!" Be not deceived then, we say again, by any such hypocritical professions.

The Carlisle Volunteer, as also the Statesman, pronounce the statement in reference to 1500 "straight-outers" having joined the Whigs at a "precession in Cumberland County, Pa., unqualifiedly false, not having, in the remotest degree, any foundation in truth. Try it again Whigs, you must locate your "straight-outers" further from home than this.

THE FREDERICK CONVENTION.

On Saturday last the Democratic Mass Meeting at Frederick City came off, agreeably to previous notice. And it was, all in all, a most glorious gathering! The Democracy of Maryland seemed truly aroused, and from the number that were in attendance, the enthusiasm, yet perfect harmony that marked this meeting, we were indeed led to believe that all will be well, even in that old Federal State. Some of the delegations to this meeting, were about equal to most of our Virginia Festivals—and the various delegations bore with them every variety of banners, and young hickories and poke bushes in abundance, as well as *goss*, "served up" to suit the tastes of their warm admirers, the universal Whig party. The ladies, too, to the no small discomfiture of the Whigs (who, with their acknowledged liberality, claim all the ladies as belonging to their side,) seemed to have made one general rally; and such a display of loveliness and beauty, and the bright-beaming eye of woman, seldom has it been our pleasure to look upon. The decorations of the town were most beautiful—the streets were crossed in all directions with arches of ever-green, on each of which was suspended portraits of our distinguished nominees for President and Vice President. The Democratic houses were also adorned with wreaths of flowers, portraits of eminent individuals, &c. The procession, it was estimated, (and this was the lowest estimate we heard,) contained about two to one, over the Whig procession of the Thursday preceding. It took the procession upwards of an hour to pass.

Several delegations were present from Virginia—a hundred or more from Jefferson, a respectable delegation from Frederick, a small number from Berkeley; and the "Spartan Band" of Loudoun, too, were there, with buoyant hearts, confident that if they were beaten in their own political-priest-ridden county, all would be well in the final result.

When the procession arrived on the ground, the crowd was so great, that the managers found it necessary to erect an additional stand, in order that the people might hear the political truths that were to be so ably and eloquently put forth. Major Davezac of New York, and David Stewart of Baltimore, occupied one stand, whilst a young yet talented straight-outer from Baltimore City, Mr. O'Neill, occupied the other. Of the speeches of at least the two first named of these gentlemen, it is unnecessary for us to speak—they are known to most of our readers as among the ablest champions of the Democratic party. In consequence of threatened rain, the crowd left the ground at an early hour, all in perfect order, without the least accident occurring to mar the pleasure of the meeting.

At night, it had been intended to hold the meeting in the court-house yard, but in consequence of rain, the people assembled in the market-house, and were addressed by Messrs. Gilmour of Penn., Harding of this town, McLean of Baltimore, another straight-outer, and Lowe and Nelson of Frederick, in brief yet eloquent and forcible speeches. It gave us much pleasure to state that the address of Mr. Harding done him great credit, and was received with the most rapturous applause. We were assured on all hands that Frederick county would be "right side up" in the approaching conflict, and that this meeting would make assurance doubly sure.

Whigs! Read!

For the benefit of some of our Whig patrons who are laboring under the delusion that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, (and perhaps elsewhere) are advocating the Whig Tariff of 1842 as a democratic measure, we copy an extract from the "Pennsylvania Statesman," a democratic paper published at Carlisle, Cumberland county:

"It is clear and incontrovertible that the Tariff of 1842 is, out and out, a Whig measure; conceived and matured in Whig congressional councils; passed, mainly, by Whig votes; and designed, in strict accordance with Whig principles, as much for protection as for revenue. This Tariff of '42, then, being a Whig measure, how can men, professing to be democrats, object to Col. Polk because he is opposed to it? To do so, is both unfair and inconsistent. If Col. Polk had responded to the same spirit of friendship for the Act of 1842 that Mr. Clay has done, what would have been the result? Why, most unquestionably his abandonment by almost the entire National Democratic Party. He could not have stood a day as the leader and champion of democracy after endorsing the most unjust and oppressive Act of the Whig Congress of 1842. He could no longer have been recognized as a democrat—and, after the repeated expressions of opinion against that act which he has given, which were well known to the National Convention from whom he received his nomination, and to the people to whose support that body recommended him, a sudden change from hostility to friendship for the Act of 1842, must have lost him the respect as well as the support of the Democratic party from Maine to Georgia."

In connection with this, which has itself grown out of that Miller movement in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, it gives us pleasure to have it in our power to state, from undoubted authority, that this Miller is the veriest changeling. He has not acted in good faith with the democratic party for three years, or more; that he supported Harrison in 1840; and in 1841 the democratic party refused to have him on their ticket for the State Senate. He was supported by the Whigs at the last Congressional election in opposition to Mr. Black the democratic candidate. He is a man, as our informant tells us, whose influence does not extend beyond thirteen individuals, which number composed his meeting; and also his committee, we believe. And, from what we have learned, it is generally thought that it was his deliberate intention to produce dissensions in the democratic ranks, but he has been caught in his own meshes. Now, in order to relieve himself from the odium of the charge of hypocrisy that some might urge against him, and to prove himself honest in purpose at least, let him renounce his pretended heresies in relation to the Tariff, and be in future an unwavering Democrat, and perhaps a little more importance will then be attached to his party movements. Lest our readers may be deluded also in regard to the views of the democrats in New York, we copy the following from the New York Plebeian, a democratic paper published in New York city:

"If there is a democrat in the Union, who has been deceived into this belief that the present Tariff is a democratic measure let him be undeceived."

Mr. Miller, be it known, is the proprietor of a large iron manufactory, and of course is one of the capitalists of our country!

NEW YORK NATIVES.—The New York Natives have resolved to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor to run against the democratic and whig candidates.

Right about Face.

The Whigs who have been courting the abolition vote for Mr. Clay, because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, have been struck dumb by his last letter to his southern slaveholding friends, Stephen F. Miller, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Mr. Clay tells Mr. Miller that "personally" Mr. C. "could have no objection to the annexation of Texas," but that "he would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeopardized for the sake of acquiring Texas." So it seems that Mr. Clay personally is in favor of annexation, and is only deterred from going for it by the apprehension that it would produce a dissolution of the Union. Who does Mr. Clay mean to charge with a design to dissolve the Union in the event of Texas being annexed to the United States? Does he mean to cast this odious imputation upon his Whig friends? Does he mean to say that he believes that they would attempt to dissolve the Union? This is the obvious import of his language; and we leave to the Whig party to get along with the insult in any way they may choose, promising, however, that we shall hereafter expect that they will have too much decency to ask any man to vote for Mr. Clay to keep Texas out of the Union. There was a period when we gave Mr. Clay some credit for courage and frankness, but he has become, in an eminent degree, time serving, double dealing, and insincere—a sort of "good lord, good devil, politician," who is laboring by miserable shifts and expedients, to accommodate himself to the conflicting interests and opinions of the Whigs in different sections of the country.

Political Discussion at Charlestown on Friday next.

The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Whig Electoral candidate for the 12th District, will address the citizens of Jefferson county, on Friday, 4th of Oct. It will be seen from the correspondence which we publish to-day, between the Democratic Corresponding Committee, and the Whig Committee of Arrangements, &c., that no objection will be made to Mr. Stuart's being replied to on that occasion by some one whom the Democrats shall select. As we are certain that our party will find some champion to advocate their cause, we doubt not that the discussion will be very entertaining, and we invite our friends both from the county and from a distance to attend and witness it.

CHARLESTOWN, September 19th, 1844.

Gentlemen—Having seen a notice in the last "Free Press," that the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart will address the people of this county, on Friday, the 4th of October next, we respectfully request to know whether you will object to his being replied to on that occasion, by some one whom the Democratic party shall select. We cannot help believing that a discussion will be more acceptable to the people than a mere *ex-parte* address. If you concur with us in this opinion, we will meet you at any time you shall suggest, and make such arrangements for the discussion as we hope will suit both parties.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c.
GEO. B. BEALL,
R. HUME BUTCHER,
J. HENRY BEARD.

Corresponding Committee of Jeff. Co. Central Democratic Association.
To Messrs. Andrew Hunter, L. C. Cordell, Geo. W. Suppington, Geo. W. Hammond, Wm. C. Worthington, T. H. Willis, Comm't &c.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 23d, 1844.

To Messrs. Beall, Butcher, and Beard, Com'ts.
GENTLEMEN—We respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., relative to the contemplated visit and address of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart to the people of Jefferson, on the 4th of next month, and requesting to know if there will be any objection to his being replied to on that occasion.

We at once reply, certainly not. His address will be in public—and after it is finished, any democratic orator would have an undoubted right, without consulting us, to reply to him. Were our consent necessary, it should not of course be withheld.

Mr. Stuart has consented, simply, to address us on that occasion, and we are not sufficiently acquainted with his arrangements to justify us in committing him to a regular discussion at that time. In any event however, the Whig party will be prepared with an advocate, to whom they are willing to commit the maintenance of their principles.

Whatever arrangements the occasion may require, we will cheerfully join you in making.

Your obedient servants,
ANDREW HUNTER,
L. C. CORDELL,
G. W. SUPPINGTON,
G. W. HAMMOND,
W. C. WORTHINGTON,
T. H. WILLIS,
Committee.

HENRY BEDINGER ESQ.—Our able and faithful Elector, on his route from Charlottesville home, was made, in accordance with the demand of the people, to stop and deliver (not his money,) but several staunch, genuine and eloquent Democratic speeches. Of his report at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, the Register says:—

"HENRY BEDINGER, ESQ.—This fearless and eloquent champion of Democracy, addressed the citizens of Harrisonburg, at the Court-House on last Saturday night. Mr. B. was on his return from the Charlottesville Convention, and his arrival among us very unexpected. Although greatly exhausted from the fatigue of traveling and speaking, he entertained us for about two hours, with a masterly speech on the Bank and Tariff questions. His arguments were presented with an ability, clearness and force which must tell effectively upon the popular mind. We cannot imagine how any man, after listening to the lucid and forcible arguments of Mr. B. can still entertain a doubt in regard to the ruinous and destructive tendency of the Protective tariff policy, upon the Agricultural and laboring classes of our country. Mr. Bedinger's fame, as an able and eloquent debater, had preceded him; and his speech on Saturday night fully sustained his reputation."

He was also present, together with Caskie, Bayley, &c., at the great Democratic meeting at Staunton. A correspondent from that place gives the following, in his sketch of the meeting:

"Henry Bedinger, Esq., of Jefferson opened the discussion on Friday morning, with a powerful and effective speech—exposing in a masterly manner the faithlessness of the Whig party, and the gross inconsistency of their champion. He then turned to the Tariff which he handled in a most able manner, showing clearly to the people that it is destructive to their best interests, and the prosperity of the whole country. I do not pretend to give an account of his entire speech; suffice it to say, that he caused many of the Whigs to doubt the correctness of their views on this great and interesting subject."

This correspondent further adds:—

"The 'Spectator' endeavors to make the people believe that our speakers advocated the entire Free Trade doctrine. This is not correct. We only demanded the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and a return to the Compromise Act. If that is Free Trade, Henry Clay is certainly the father of the system, although it is true, that in violation of his pledged honor, he has sanctioned its repeal."

Identity of the Whig and Federal Party.

It can no longer be a matter of doubt, as to the identity of the present self-named Whig party, and the old Federal party. It is true that the Whigs have endeavored, by every means that their inventive ingenuity could suggest, to break up the old party lines, and to erase, or rather hide and cover up every vestige of Federalism with which their party is so strongly characterized.—But their efforts have proved unavailing, and like the reckless moves of some desperate player, have only served to embarrass themselves, whilst they have awakened the just suspicions of the true Republicans of the country, and caused a thorough investigation of the whole matter. The consequence of which investigation has been the discovery of principles, feelings and measures common as well to the old Federal, as to the modern Whig party.

The administration of the elder Adams, whose odious Federalism has been, since his reign, the theme of the severest animadversion, first gave tone to the doctrines of a party known as the advocates of almost unlimited powers in the Federal Government. The peculiar tenets of this party, the notions of consolidation which they seemed bent upon carrying into practice, to the fullest extent, would have come nigh swallowing up entirely the few evidences of sovereignty that were reserved to the States. It was during Adams' dynasty that the benign and generous law of the previous administration, in relation to the naturalization of foreigners, was rendered a dead letter upon our statute books. Although it cannot be supposed that the period had arrived in the history of our country, when we could have felt free, and entirely secure from the direful influence which the exercise, by designing foreigners, of the privileges of citizens may have had on our young Republic, yet in the wisdom and patriotism of such men as Washington, Jefferson, and their adherents, five years probation for the foreigner, with proper evidence of attachment to the institutions of our country, was deemed sufficient for our safety. But Adams and his partisans, more jealous of the growing popularity of the liberal and enlightened policy of the advocates of free and democratic principles, than desirous to add strength and vigor to an infant nation, raised the period from five to fourteen years. This measure, in their renowned policy, was justly and universally condemned by every true Republican. While the Republican party, with the proper conceptions of the policy most conducive to the best interest of our beloved union, extended to the honest foreigner the hand of welcome, upon conditions at the same time safe and liberal, it was the policy of the Federal party to prolong the inhospitable distinction between the native and the alien, until it grew a repulse as cold and inhuman as that of an European monarch with his hated rebels. While a refuge was proffered by the one party, to the victim of tyranny's oppression, who, to abide with us for but a single season, was to appreciate and love our form of government, he was forbid by the other, to breathe with freedom that American air which their selfish policy had contaminated.—Then it is not strange that old Federal Adams, with his devoted partisans at his heels, should have been hurled from the chair of State, at the close of a single term, by the voice of an indignant people. And upon the elevation of his successor, that philosopher, statesman and patriot Thomas Jefferson, the period was reduced from fourteen to five years, which act has received the sanction of the Republican party, and every successive administration. The present Whig party, however, or at least some of their leaders in Congress, have avowed their determination to raise again, if possible, the period not merely to fourteen, but to twenty-one years! And we have yet to hear a single Whig throughout the country express opposition to the proposed measure; but many have boldly proclaimed their approbation. And if Henry Clay himself has failed to publish his opinion on the subject, his silence is ominous certainly that his partisan movers in this matter will meet with his approving smiles. This is a single, yet it is an unerring feature of identity between the feelings and measures of the present Whig, and old Federal party. And from the weighty considerations involved in it, it becomes us all to look well to it. The law prescribing fourteen years of probation to the man who had escaped from despotic countries, united as it is in the same chapter with the alien and sedition law, (a law which has been visited most unsparingly with the anathemas of the American people for nearly the last half century,) stands, (abrogated it is true,) on our statute books as a monument of Federal usurpation and misrule.—And passing strange would it be, to see a party of the present day, thus identified with that party, raised to power!

Other points of identity suggest themselves to our mind, but from the short space left us, we will have to content ourselves by referring to only two others for the present. The Republicans from motives of the soundest policy, advocated, and in 1803 effected the annexation of the Louisiana Territory, including Texas; the Federalists, with all rancor of party zeal, opposed it. The Democrats of the present day, from similar motives advocate the annexation of Texas; and the Whigs, with Henry Clay as their leader, oppose it. The Federalists in 1811 advocated the incorporation of a National Bank; and the Republicans opposed it. The Whig party, now with Henry Clay as its champion, advocate that measure, and the Democratic party oppose it. Need we look further for evidence of identity? With these points constantly before us, it is impossible, we apprehend, for the humblest capacity to see. Let these truths be revolved in the minds of the people.—Let them be kept before the eyes of the voters as beacon-lights to warn them of the cragged shore of Federalism on which our national bark may be stranded.

HARVEY.

The Warrenton "Flag of '98," contains a graphic sketch of the Mass Meeting in Fauquier on the 17th inst. About 7000 persons were present, all confident to the highest degree of the glorious victory that awaits the Democracy in November. A gentleman just from Fauquier, assures us that from the changes that are daily taking place there, it is confidently anticipated she will be "right side up" on the day of the great battle. Messrs. Young, Caskie, Scott and Barbour were present at the meeting, and delivered, it is said, most able and interesting addresses.

ILLINOIS.—The official vote in this State at the late election is published in the Globe. The Democratic majority now, is 14,775, in 1840, it was 1,939, showing a Democratic gain of 12,836! Six Democrats and one Whig elected to Congress—all the Democrats by an increased majority since 1842.

Col. MICHAEL HOKE, the Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina, at the recent election in that State, died a few days since, at the early age of 35 years. Col. H. is said to have been one among the brightest jewels of the "old North State"—a gentleman who possessed talents of the highest order, and every qualification that fitted him to adorn the most elevated public stations. Only twelve years since he was a student in Winchester, Va., where he attached to him many warm friends, not only in Frederick, but in our own county.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The Whigs must have something to crow over, and they are now making a scrupulous what it is. They are now making a great ado, because they have elected a Senator in the Attakapas District, Louisiana, by 76 majority, where in July last he had 180, and in 1840 they had 583! This is a glorious Whig victory, to be sure, and a few more such, will not leave them a corporal's guard in the State.

The Hon. John M. Berrien has been traversing Pennsylvania, delivering speeches without end, as to the benefits resulting from Whig policy, and more especially that darling measure, the Tariff of '42. It is recorded as somewhat singular that he has never yet told the good people of the Keystone, that one Mr. Berrien, a Senator from Georgia, voted against this same Tariff, and exerted all his influence to defeat it, together with some 30 or more of his Whig friends.

PANIC AMONG THE WHIGS.

The New York Herald says there is a "terrible panic amongst the whigs of that city," which seems to be "increasing and widening every day." The Herald adds:

"During the last two days numerous secret and important consultations have been held amongst the leaders of the whigs in this city, and couriers have been sent into the interior of the State, for the purpose of devising ways and means for conducting the campaign with the greatest possible effect for the next six weeks. The committee rooms, and private as well as public places of resort, have been crowded with individuals seeking information as to the prospects, and endeavoring to find some ground on which their faith and hopes may repose."

The Herald also says, that the panic has been increasing very much, particularly since the Maine election, and that there is really very little doubt that every possible means will be resorted to by the unscrupulous partisans of the whigs, in order to prevent a total disorganization of their ranks.

The Herald next notices an article in Webb's Courier and Enquirer, in which allusion is made to the probable resort to physical force on the day of election:

"We all know very well what these preliminary exhortations to abstain from violence, adduced by the party organs to their supporters, mean.—They are merely admonitions to the lawless and disorderly to be in readiness. And nothing shows more clearly the existence of the panic than this talk about physical force in the whig organs.—We trust, however, that the virtuous and respectable friends of our republican institutions will unite for the purpose of preventing any scenes of violence at the polls, and to save the country from being again associated in the journals of Europe with the outrages of a mob. Not only do these hints about fraud and physical force indicate the existence of the growing panic in the whig ranks, but the new tactics of the whigs, and the organs of that party, which have been adopted by the same fact, and their consciousness of the necessity of the introduction of some new themes of popular excitement, in order to create a little additional buoyancy of spirit in the camp."

"During the last week there had been a lukewarmness in the whig press, which but too strongly indicates the paralyzed condition of the interior of that party. Now, however, it seems that a little courage has been plucked up, and a new movement made of a character different from any of the recent attempts to create an excitement on the old issues in the contest. The controversy on the tariff has degenerated into the grossest absurdities and imbecility, having ended in miserable discussions about cottons and needles, and the price of warming pans, and such ridiculous small services. Then the discussion on the Texas question, coupled with the letters of Mr. Clay and the speeches of Webster, Seward, and others, has tended only to give strength, force, and momentum to the abolition party, and thereby to abstract a large portion of the whigs from the support of Mr. Clay. A national bank is an unpopular topic here, where all the moneyed men are opposed to any such institution, and it has been brought very little into play. All these topics, then, are discarded, and exhausted, so that scarce a vestige of them remains that can be brought to bear upon the popular mind."

THE MAINE TRIUMPH!

It would be idle affectation to conceal the sincere and heartfelt gratification, which pervades the bosom of every friend of the republican cause, on the unexpected triumph that has crowned the efforts of Democracy in Maine. They had confidently anticipated some manifestations of a change in public sentiment favorable to their cause; but when the Eastern gales brought on their wings the glad tidings of a radical and overwhelming REVOLUTION, they experienced a thrill of joy which they are proud to acknowledge.

The result is not one of mere transitory importance, but has decided issues of transcendent magnitude. It is not investing it with too great an importance, to say that IT DECIDES THE QUESTION OF THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. It proves that 1841 is not 1840, and that the coon of that period, "fat and sleek," has dwindled down to a lean, lank, decrepit animal—a fair representation of modern whiggery. It demonstrates, too, that Henry Clay is not Gen. Harrison; and that hundreds, nay thousands, who enlisted under the banner of "Tip and Ty," have now returned to their "first love." All recollect the chilling influence produced upon the Democrats in 1840, by their unexpected defeat in Maine—all acknowledge the encouraging effect of their glorious triumph now! It has inspired the Patriot with renewed confidence in the stability and prosperity of our happy institutions, affording the most cheering evidence of the increasing attachment of the American people to free and liberal principles. Rejoice, Democrats, then, rejoice over your success in Maine.—Lancaster Union.

There will be a grand torch-light procession in Baltimore, on Monday night next, 30th inst. The Whigs will have one on the 31st following. The fare from Winchester to Baltimore will be half price.

HON. WM. SMITH.—As requested, we publish on our outer-form the answer of Hon. William Smith to the Card of John S. Gallaher, Esq., in reference to certain votes given by the latter gentleman whilst a member of the Virginia Legislature. Mr. Smith fully sustains, we think, all that he asserted in his Winchester speech.

BALTIMORE SUN.—This able and spirited sheet appeared on Monday with an entire new dress.—The editors seem never to tire in catering for the tastes of their readers, and to leave nothing undone that will add to the interest of their paper. The Daily is published at \$4 per annum and \$2 for six months, or \$1 for three. The "Weekly Sun" is \$1.50 per annum. The paper was founded, and has been continued on the cash principle exclusively.